France, Germany and Austria Decry American Victories, While Britons Exult-Kaiser's Subjects Think They Would Be Invincible in War.

"The feeling against the United States in the principal Continental countries of Europe is very pronounced among all classes. More than one person said to me in Germany: "You will have to reckon with us before you are through with the Philip-

pine insurgents."

Mr. Charles A. L. Loney, who made this statement at the Coates yesterday, recently returned from a trip to Europe, where he was sent by the National Ammonia Company, to investigate the subject of liquid air as a possible competitor of ammonia anhydride in commercial refrigerators.

"The sentiment among Germans," he con-tinued, "is that their government made a mistake in not taking steps to frustrate Commodore Dewey when he was about to steam for Manila with his squadron. A breach with this government at that time would have given Germany an opportunity to share in the peace negotiations and the inevitable outcome, as they see it, would have been the accession of the Philippines.

That would have been the realization of
their long-cherished belief that the archipelage was destined in time to become a part of the German empire. Germans Believe They Are Invincible.

"The Germans say they have nothing to fear for the success of their arms in the event of a war with the United States. The spirit of the people and of the army is hostile to us and they make no attempt to conceal their feelings in discussing the subject with American travelers. A secret understanding, it is claimed by them, has existed for years between Spain and Germany, by which the latter country should have the refusal of the Philippines when Spain was ready to dispose of them. Their hearts were set on this desideratim and the turning of the wheel of national fortunes through war is taken as a check to their ambitions in the far East. Every adverse construction is placed upon our move-ments, both diplomatic and bellicose.

"I talked to a colonel of a cavalry regiment in Berlin who admitted that the way ur volunteer soldiers stood up against spanish regulars was a source of wonder to Germans. He would not admit so much as admiration; it was only surprise. as admiration; it was only surprise. Why didn't the United States attack a first-class power? he asked. 'We have known for ten years the republic has been fostering a war-like spirit and has awaited only an opportunity or a provocation to declare war. Why didn't you attack one of the great

powers?

"What do you consider a great power?" I replied.

"England,' said he.

"Why haven't you jumped onto England? said I. 'You have allowed her to impose on you time and again."

"Oh, no; we couldn't declare war against England,' he said, evasively. "That would precipitate a general European war." France and Austria Are Also Hostile.

The feeling is very hostile, naturally enough, in Austria. I saw evidences of it at every turn in Vienna. The consanguinity of the royal families of Austria and Spain accounts for the animosity. France, too, is full of ranger ever the result of the more accounts for the animosity. France, too, is full of rancor over the result of the war. I crossed the channel with the peace commission and stopped at the Continental, where our embassy had headquarters. From the moment we landed discourteous comments could be heard concerning the unpretentious appearance of our representatives. They made invidious comparisons with the Spanish ambassadors who came attended by a retinne of servants. Every ambassador had his valet and funkles and great display was made of their money in tips and expensive receptions.

"The shopkeepers, however, put on an exterior of deference and friendship. They fatter Americans on our victories and ap-

flatter Americans on our victories and ap-pear very solicitous for our future success. The fact is that this outward show has been brought about by the heavy loss of "Paris, it is said, receives a revenue

from its American business of \$40,000,000 a year. Their friendship for Spain at the beginning of the war cost them the greater part of their American patronage, and the last part of the summer it amounted practically to nothing. If you want to change the sentiment of a Parisian shopkeeper you want to touch his pocketbook. I never saw such an avaricious people. A Peculiarly French Move.

'Aside, I want to speak of the political conditions in France. When I left the Gore Gu Nord, it was surrounded by a cordon of soldiers. Unknown to the citicordon of soldiers. Unknown to the citi-zens of the city, 11,000 soldiers have been brought to the city and added to the stand-ing garrison of 30,000 within a few weeks. A regiment of artillery arrived at the sta-tion while I was waiting to leave. It was during the Dreyfus troubles, and the city was in the iron grasp of a dozen fortifi-cations and tens of thousands of soldiers, menacing the discontented people. The prefect of police, at the head of the civil power, had been relieved, and the mili-tary government was supreme.

pretect of police, at the need of the civil power, had been relieved, and the military government was supreme.

"Out of the army a dictator will come to end the republic: that or one of the Napoleonic claimants will be placed on the throne. The republic is doomed. Law is only upheld by the powder and ball that waits to annihilate revolution.

"In England I made a study of public opinion on the question of an Anglo-Saxon alliance. While personally I am opposed to it, I went to the trouble to ask people of all classes which I came in contact with what they thought of an alliance. Everywhere the replies were of one import: "We want an alliance of offense and defense. With it the English-speaking people will be able to dominate the affairs of nations in the interest of civilization, and realize for themselves a high destiny."

The Englishmen's Dewey.

The Englishmen's Dewey.

"While I was in England Lord Kitchener was the cynosure of all eyes. He had just returned from the Soudan. You may talk about the prospective ovation for Rear Admiral Dewey when he returns to America—we can never pay such tribute to him in the way of public demonstrations as Englishmen conferred upon the 'Avenger of Gordon.' I attended the reception at Guild hail and there realized what a monarchy can do in the way of honoring its servants. There was concentration in that ovation. New York city alone might attempt to rival it in this country. The sword presented to Lord Kitchener cost £2,000. An example of his influence was shown by his raising \$500,000 in three days to endow a university at Khartoum, in honor of General Gordon He is absolute ruler over a greater territory and more souls to-day than Warren Hastings was when he ruled all India, with its 300,000,000 population. He will not permit missionaries in the confines of his domain. He will tolerate all the pagan religions of the natives. Such an order, approved by his government, is evidence of his absolute power. Rear Admiral Dewey when he returns to

Tod Sloan's Great Riding.

"While in Paris I saw Tod Sjoan ride his first mount on French soil, the first race ever run by him outside an English. race ever run by him outside an English-speaking people. He was the cynosure of all eyes. A lieutenant of police told me, as I stood viewing the carriages on the Bois de Boulogne, coming from Champs Eiysees and hastening to the famous race-track at Longchamps, that he estimated between 12,000 and 15,000 vehicles had bassed. The wealth and beauty of Paris were there.

were there.

"As Tod Sloan rode from the track to the paddock to be weighed, mounted on one of Baron LeFevre's horses, which he was soon to ride to a winning finish, the ladies in the grand stand all exclaimed in surprise, La petite Americaine!" He looked so small.

"He paid no attention to the demonstra-on, but gazed straight ahead. Now I come om the West and have been in Sloan's ome town, Kokomo, and know the story

of his career from childhood. So I called out, 'Good, old Kokomo!'

"He turned in his saddle, saluted me and smiled. No one else among the thousands of Frenchmen and probably few, if any Americans there understood it, and they wondered.

"It was a far cry from his conspicuous position at that moment to the old home town of his childhood days back in Indiana.

position at that moment to the old home town of his childhood days back in Indiana.

"I am sorry I can't give you much satisfaction in discussing liquid air, which it was my business to investigate in Europe. My information is technical, and besides, is the property of my firm. We were afraid of liquid air as a competitor of the future and the ammonia syndicate, which has \$2,000,000 invested, wanted a report on the subject. If it were a commercial possibility we wanted to be the first on the ground and when it becomes such we will be. I found all the leading experimenters agreed that the day was far off when it will be a marketable product for refrigerating purposes. Professer Trippler says it will one day be sold for 10 cents a gallon. That would mean a revolution in refrigeration. Fifty cents a gallon would make a reduction in the price of artificial ice possible. Ten cents a gallon would cheapen ice to 7 or 8 cents per 100 pounds. The expense in compressing air 1.781 times to the point of liquefaction is enormous to-day and must remain so for years."

SOCIALISTIC VIEW OF WOMAN. Mrs. Amy Arnold, of Omaha, Discusses Equal Rights, Divorce and In-

dustrial Independence. "Woman" was the title of a lecture de livered vesterday before the Socialist Soclety by Mrs. Amy Arnold, of Omaha. Mrs. Arnold belongs to the large class of intelligent, studious working women, and in her work has found time for much reading and some writing on the industrial, social and political problems which concern her

Sex.

"The Divorce" was Mrs. Arnold's first sub-topic, and through it she touched on sub-topic, and through it she touched on tharly every question pertaining to the welfare of women. "The evil of divorce may never be done away with," she said. "The application of human regulations in matters born of Heaven can never be without a fault. Marriage laws framed by man will not always fit perfectly in relations that are divine, but marriage laws have so far been found better than aught else tried, and we must look for amelioration to an improvement in the relations that are divine, but marriage laws have so far been found better than aught else tried, and we must look for amelloration to an improvement in the laws, and in the people they are to govern. In the first place, it should be possible for those entering the marriage contract to do so on an equal footing. That a contract will be truly kept where this is not the case can rist be expected.

"The husband and wife should enter the marriage relation under equal obligation. They should be as co-ordinate partners in every matter pertaining to their home. Neither should have authority which exceeded the other's approval. The wife should understand and give her attention to the support of the home the same as her helpmeet, and the husband should bring to his wife, and should preserve, the same purity he expects of her. This will never be until men and women meet in society and in business, and in politics, if need be, to insure the others, on an equal footing. In our great majority of working people, the woman must have the name industrial independence as the men; the men must feel the same social obligations as the women, and both must stand equal before the law or they can not enter marriage on an equal footing with men, and the only mortal solution to this great question must still be lacking. The problem is a different one among the independently wealthy, but only less important because of their less numbers."

In connection with the subject of industrial independence, Mrs. Arnold spoke of the almost impossibility of self-support on the wages for which many women have to work. "The result," she said, "is seen in the many unloving marriages which women in their extremity agree to, and in the hardly worse state of prostitution to which they are as often driven as led."

The speaker urged the necessity of men as well as women giving this subject their earnest consideration, and in every way hastening the coming of conditions which would give men, and women too, hearts pure to choose aright, and independence to e

exist alone until that choice is made.

WILL CARRY PETER'S PENCE. Bishop Glennon Will Soon Go on the Decennial Pilgrimage to the

Pope of Rome. In the Lenten regulations published from the pulpits of all the Catholic churches in the city yesterday morning the bishop of Kansas City announced that he would soon Ransas City announced that he would soon make the usual decennial visit to the pope at Rome. On this visit, to which every bishop of a diocese is obligated every tenth year, Bishop Glennon will carry in person the yearly offering, known as "Peter's pence." The offering will be raised by collection next Sunday and is expected to be very large.

pence." The offering will be raised by collection next Sunday and is expected to be very large.

Another special collection, which will also be taken up during the season, is one for the preservation and care of the sacred buildings and holy places at Jerusalem. The collection for the foreign missions and for the Indian and negro missions of the United States are announced to take place in the latter part of the year.

This visit of Bishop Giennon will be his first as bishop of the diocese, he having succeeded the retired Bishop Hogan only a few years ago. The bishop is pleased with the excellent showing he will be able to make for Kansas City and the faithful in his diocese look forward with pleasant anticipation to the reception which they expect him to receive at the hands of the holy father.

Lenten Exercises at St. Patrick's. Lenten Exercises at St. Patrick's.

The following is the order of exercises announced for the exercises to be held at St. Patrick's church during Lent:
At 9 o'clock a. m. Ash Wednesday the blessing and distribution of the ashes will take place. Every Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock the Rosary will be recited, followed by a sermon and benediction. Friday evenings at the same hour the salemn way of the cross will be made, and on Sunday evenings at 7:30 there will be vespers and a sermon on some feature of the church life or on some doctrine of Catholicism, which will be followed by the benediction of the blessed sacrament.

Lenten Senson Begins Wednesday. Lent, the solemn penitential season, begins next Wednesday, and will be observed with the elaborate ceremonies incident to the occasion. In all the churches concerned the Lenten regulations were read and the usual advisory talks made.

THE INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL. The Election of a Business Agent Is

Postponed-Constitution Amended to Create Office. The electing of a business agent for the Industrial Council, which was to have tak-en place at the meeting yesterday, was carried over until the next meeting. Some

en place at the meeting yesterday, was carried over until the next meeting. Some misunderstanding prevented a full representation of the unions so it was thought desirable to wait for a fuller meeting. The business agent will be chosen from among the delegates to the council.

The following amendment to the constitution adopted by that body explains the purpose and duties of the business agent:

Article 4, section 10. The duties of the business agent shall be to maintain a permanent office where he may be found between 8 a. m and 9 a. m., where he shall provide a free employment bureau for all members in good standing of unions affiliated with this council; the balance of his time shall be employed in traveling about the city getting all the information possible of work being done and work contemplated, and shall endeavor to have all jobs unionized; he shall be authorized to collect dues from delinquent members and turn same over to their respective unions; he shall be subject to the orders of the executive committee at all times; he shall receive a salary of eighteen dollars (\$15.00) per week, to be paid out of the funds of this council at its regular meetings.

History Told in Knots.

Tying knots in the handkerchief to jog one's memory had its origin in China thousands of years ago. Before writing was invented in that country, which did not happen until 3000 B. C., memorable and important events were recorded by long knotted cords. The most ancient history of China is still preserved as told by these knots.

knots.

When Emperor Tschang Ki invented writing the entire system of "knotting" was abandoned. And to-day the memory knots made by us in handkerchiefs are the only surviving descendants of that ancient



IN PLENTY

MISSION OF CHARITY. Wagonloads of Food Were Distrib

uted Among the Poor-Labor Or-

ganizations Commend Him

and Pass Resolutions.

MANAGER STOCKHAM'S SABBATH

When Stewart Maycox, of the Midland, arrived at the hotel, before daybreak, yes terday morning, he found half a dozen men at the storeroom door waiting for him They were the advance guard of the army of hungry men which had partaken of the

generous charity of Manager G. T. Stock-

ham since the beginning of the bitter cold weather, on last Thursday. They had not come, however as mediants. They did not ask for breakfast for themselves, although it was learned that ome of them had eaten nothing since the previous noon, when they sat at the tables spread by Manager Stockham. They were noved wholly by a sense of gratitude to offer their services in preparing the great Sunday dinner provided to the hordes of allf clad, destitute humanity, the unfortunates who know daily, hourly, the dull, re-

entless, gnawing pain of hunger.

They had asked the privilege of assist ing in the work the day before and their services had been accepted. The word had passed around and before 3 o'clock thirty services had been accepted. The word had passed around and before 9 o'clock thirty men were busy in the kitchen and storeroom, and happy in the opportunity thus given them to show how deeply they had been touched by the philanthropy of Manager Stockham.

There was elation in their movements as they busied themselves peeling potatoes and washing dishes, and the glowing eyes revealed the pleasure which the work awakened in them. They joked and laughed as their hands, none too skillful, tried to imitate those of the expert employes. They peeled eight bushels of potatoes for the big stew. They helped in innumerable little ways, and practically all the dishes used during the meal were washed and dried by them. More would have assisted if there had been need for them. They will be on hand again this morning to help prepare dinner.

The Mission of Relief.

The Mission of Relief. At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning wagon from Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.'s store loaded with provisions started from the side door of the hotel on its mission of relief. Mr. Stockham gave personal direction to the distribution, for he has become enthusiastic along the line of reaching the homes, the wives and children of destitute men, and he wished to make personal inquiry regarding their condition.

The wagon went direct to the North end, and at each stop Mr. Stockham entered the homes and learned the story of each family's poverty from the evidences there before him. He left what was most needed, and took notes of what should be sent later in every instance.

On Gillis street he found the poverty greatest. Some of the scenes that met his eyes were pitiable in the extreme. Some had not a crust in the house, and meat had not been tasted for weeks and months. The need of coal there is greater than in any other part of the city visited. To-day a wagonload of coal will be sent to that district and distributed to all who ask for it.

The wagon was driven from the North end to several places between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, and then to the southwest part of the city, where a great many families are living in tents and hovels.

"Angel" Stockham Savenlead. wagon from Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.'s

"Angel" Stockham Surprised "I found, to my surprise, these people are able to get fuel and keep warm even the most flimsy looking houses," said in the most filmsy looking houses," said Mr. Stockham last night. "The rooms felt warm to me, of course, coming out of the cold air but they were generally at a comfortable temperature. You have no idea how many of these poor people depend on washing for a living. Such a thing is out of the question at such temperature as we are having now, and they are cut off from the meager livelihood of a dollar or two a week which has been their portion. As long as this weather econtinues we will distribute food and fuel." At 8 o'clock this morning applicants will be given food, both cooked and uncooked; coal, kindling and clothing, at the east entrance to the Midland hotel. This noon dinner will be served in the hotel storetrance to the Midland hotel. This noon dinner will be served in the hotel store-room at the east end, as heretofore. By actual count 956 were fed yesterday noon. An equal number will be provided for to-day. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger yesterday sent a load of hams to the Midland. Six hind quarters of beef were used in the stew in Sunday's dinner.

His Good Work Commended. Resolutions of commendation, with a substantial cash backing, were adopted yes-terday by the Industrical Council and Typographical union with reference to the charity work which is being done by Manager Stockham, of the Midland hotel. Speeches made before both organizations were warm in their praise of the work of humanity which Mr. Stockham has undertaken and in which others are helping. The contribution of the Typographical union was \$15, of the council \$25, and Mr. Stockham was asked to use the money as best he could in relieving any suffering which his charitable work brought to his notice.

MAY LOSE HIS FEET. rank Watts, a Possible Victim of an Assault, Drinks Heavily, With

Disastrous Results. Frank Watts, a butcher at Swift's packng house, who lives at 116 Shawnee avenue, Armourdale, was found about 7 o'clock yesterday morning in a vacant lot near the corner of Kansas avenue and Packard street with his feet so badly frozen that the physicians say they will have to be amputated. He was lying near the side-walk and was discovered by two night watchmen at Swift's, who were on their way home from work. The police were notified and Watts was taken to the street car waiting room, near by, where he was attended by Dr. Fairbanks and afterward taken to St. Margaret's hospital.

Watts was unconscious when picked up and had he laid out an hour longer he would probably have frozen to death. After regaining consciousness he told the police that he had been held up and robbed of \$50. The officers at first thought that he simply wandered away while under the influence of liquor. He sticks to the story, however, that he was robbed, but says he has no recollection of being assaulted. The police are investigating the case.

Watts' face and hands were also badly chilled, but his feet are the worst injured by the frost. This is accounted for by his having on a new pair of shoes. When they were removed his feet were black and swellen so badly that the physician stated that there was little chance of saving them. Police Sergeant Morris stated that he had seen Watts on the streets Saturday night and that he had been drinking, but hot enough to warrant his being locked up. He did, however, tell him to go home and Watts promised him that he would. That was the last seen of him until yesterday morning. The police are inclined to believe that he has been assaulted, but there is no evidence of it. Watts is a married man terday morning in a vacant lot near the corner of Kansas avenue and Packard that he has been assaulted, but there is no evidence of it. Watts is a married man and lives with his family at the above num-

Yankee Investment in Cubs. A syndicate of American capitalists has just concluded the purchase of a large tract of land near Santiago and will open up many new iron mines, and inside of five years Yankee enterprise will transform the slow-going country into a place of busiess activity and push. In much the same manner Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will transform a run-down, debilitated, thin-blooded man into a type of health and strength. It will fill his veins with pure blood, drive away dyspepsia, end clear up his tired brain. It will make him eat and sleep well, and if his nerves are in bad shape, the Bitters will tone them up and restore their old-time form. Malaria is another disease that the Bitters are good for.

CITY NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS. R. J. Grimes, of Chicago, has been ap-pointed the permanent business agent of local union No. 47 of the International Woodworkers' Association. He will arrive Wednesday.

The board of directors of the Commercial Club will meet in special session to-day for the purpose of filling the vacancy in its ranks caused by the death of Robert

Moody.

The A. O. N. Club party, which was to be given Monday by Miss Bantz and Miss Moise at the residence of Miss Moise, 986 Grove street, will be postponed on account of serious illness of Miss Bantz.

COMMUNICATIONS. Congressman Roberts.

To The Journal. Seeing so much in print these days in reference to Brigham Roberts, the Mormon of Utah elected as a member of our next congress, and the discussion as to the right and duty of the house of representatives to refuse him admission as a member, brings to my mind a matter of political history which may be considered as bearing upon this case, especially as a political factor. I had the honor to be a delegate from the then Fourth congressional district of Missouri to the national convention held in Philadelphia in 1872, which nominated General Grant for re-election as president, and I was honored with the selection as a member of the committee on credentials from Missouri. The committee on credentials from Missouri. The committee on credentials from Missouri. The committee of any moment was one from the territory of Utah, George Cannon and a Mr. Smith, both leading Mormons with several wives each, being the regular delegate; their right to a seat in the convention being contented by two irregular delegates, whose names I have forgotten. The committee granted the parties ample time to argue the matters at issue, the contestants first presenting their case, claiming that they were entitled to represent the Republicans of Utah in the convention because of the fact that Cannon, and Smith were Mormons and polygamists, and, therefore, could not be Republicans capable of representing a Republican constituency. These men were earnest in their contest, and while they were not brilliant orators, were convincing speakers. When these contestants had presented their case, the contestees were given an oportunity to reply. Cannon made an eloquent speech, and while admitting the charge of Mormonism, and that have himself at all an ultrais, his speech being what might be termed a piece of oratorical diplomacy. He was followed by Mr. Smith, a large, coarse, florid and sensual looking man, who proved to be an unusually brilliant speaker, greatly to the surprise of the committee, which judged from his appearance before speaking that he was a Republican, and Lah e and his associate b to Brigham Roberts, the Mormon of Utah elected as a member of our next congress, and the discus sion as to the right and duty of the house of reg

Emporia, Kas., February 10, 1899. Would Prefer a Deficit to a Surplus.

Would Prefer a Deficit to a Surplus.

To The Journal.

In The Daily Journal of the 9th inst., I have read the report of the national banks of this city, under the call of the comptroller for February 4, 1899, which The Journal says is "very gratifying."

Failing to see anything that could be gratifying to anyone in the report, unless it would be nervous depositors, I ask for your theory, or the theory, of reasoning to your "gratifying" condition from the facts set forth in the report.

It certainly is not gratifying to bankers that they have in their vaults nearly \$2,000,000 more idle money now than at the time of the last preceding call, for which they must assume responsibility and care without any compensating return.

The fact that bank deposits increase in an undeveloped city and country does not suggest anything gratifying that I can hink of at present.

Under the prevailing system of employing capital, idle capital means idle labor, and laboring peopie will not be able to find anything gratifying in the report.

Observation, I think, will show that bank deposits. report.

Observation, I think, will show that bank deposits increase when business is slow and values falling, and, conversely, decrease when business is brisk and values rising.

Under the same law which produces this result is Under the same law which produces this result it will be found that interest or capital and wages for labor go hand in hand, rising and falling together. The last two propositions will indicate the line of reasoning which makes me doubt the correctness of The Journal's conclusions on the bank report without asking space for a more thorough analysis of the questions involved, and I, and no doubt many others, would like to know the reasons upon which The Journal writer bazes his conclusion.

G. T. DEMAREE,

To The Journal.

I have read the letter in to-day's Journal, written by Agnes Duncan, from the Brustsfield school at Edinburgh, and must say that I do not agree with you in your assertion that "she believes that Kansas City is in Kansas."

My idea is that she regards Kansas as the proper name of the city, and would consider it just as correct to say Edinburgh city, St. Louis city or Sedalia city, as Kansas City.

It is to be regretted that a city as great as Kansas City bids fair to be has to be hampered with a name characteristic of so many little, insignificant crossroad places in this country.

How the country of the country of the country.

He was a city bids fair to be has to be hampered with a name characteristic of so many little, insignificant crossroad places in this country.

Harrisonville, Mo., February 5. To The Journal.

To The Journal.

In simple justice to Bishop Potter, will you kindly publish the following from the Churchman, of February 4, and oblige?

The bishop of New York has been so industriously misrepresented in his brave and truthful utterance misrepresented in his brave and truthful utterance on the necessity of conquering the salcon by the quiet process of substitution, that we are glad to give the widest currency to a letter addressed to give the widest currency to a letter addressed to Rev. Mr. George M. Hammell, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati. The letter is dated January 21, and runs as follows:

"My Dear Sir:—You have been misinformed. I

"My Dear Sir:—You have been misinformed. I have never expressed any opinion as to the 'dramshop.' In a recent address in behalf of coffee houses, coffee wagons, coffee carts and the like, I stated that something answering to the saloon, I. e., places of inexpensive recreation and refreshment, would always be a necessity. I may add, that until it is provided the mischiefs of the saloon, which nobody recognizes more clearly than I, will continue. The saloon may be driven to cover, but it cannot be abolished. Something better, something wholesome, harmless, undefiled and undefiling, must take its place, and so expel by substitution.

"Legislation has failed to do this, and prohibition has failed. Denuclation has failed. It is a case

ITALY'S GENTLEMANLY ROBBER Is Lenient With Victims Unless They Offer Resistance-A Picturesque Brigand.

From the New York Herald. A picturesque and humorous brigand is Bernardo Viola, whom the Italian authorities are just now trying to catch. He is not an ordinary, vulgar cutthroat, but a gentlemanly fellow, who has a host of friends and who is described as being both generous and kind hearted.

Viola expects parish priests to support him, and whenever he finds himself short of money he informs the priests of the fact and insists that it is their duty to supply him with necessary funds. The priests who comply with his request find Viola a pleasing visitor. He takes just what he thinks they can afford to give him, and then he goes his way satisfied.

Those priests, however, who refuse to comply with his demands very soon discover that he is not to be trified with. Viola wastes no words on them, but simply lays hands on all the money and other valuables he can find in their homes and then makes off with them. Only once did he let anger get the better of him. That was when a sturdy priest tried to prevent him from plundering his home. Viola would not stand that, and so he promptly slew the unfortunate priest.

Viola's great desire at present is to form a parinership with another bandit, named Raimondo Pace, for whom the police are also looking. The two men are well known throughout the district of Aquilla, and many think that for that very reason the authorities ought to be able to capture them easily. Viola, however, has many friends and relatives there, and whenever the bolice or soldlers show themselves these loyal fellows promptly send word to the bandits and thus enable them to get into a safe hiding place.

As a matter of fact, too, the number of policemen in the district is entirely inadequate, and the result is that Viola and other brigands do pretty much as they less men have been plundering for the last quarter of a century, and if so, the chance of their capture in the near future seems rather doubtful. ties are just now trying to catch. He is not an ordinary, vulgar cutthroat, but a

MARTIN-SPRAGUE MARRIAGE. Mr. Frank Martin and Miss Pearl

Sprague, of Olathe, United in

Marriage. At high noon Wednesday, Joseph Frank Martin, of this city, and Miss Pearl Sprague, of Olathe, were united in marriage Sprague, of Olathe, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents. The bride is the daughter of the Hon. Charles Sprague, of the Olathe Mirror, while the groom is one of the best known young men of this city and is connected with the John Deere Plow Company. A party of twenty-tive from this city attended the wedding. It was a home wedding and there was a large assemblage of friends present, who enjoyed one of the most brilliant events of the season. The house had been darkened and was brilliantly lighted. In the central parior a chancellike bower was arranged, adorned with lace ferns and potted plants of exceptional beauty. Miss Kate Thorne, of La Cygne, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, while the best man was Mr. John H. Smith, of this city. Rev. Mr. D. R. Steiner, of the Congregational church of Olathe, performed the ceremony, after which a wedding breakfast was served.

was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin will be at home to their friends after March 1 at 2509 Inde-pendence boulevard, this city. "The first act, you know, is supposed to cover a period of twenty years." "What a long time between drinks,"

WAS FROZEN TO DEATH

FRANK P. KEARNS IS FOUND RIGID

Had Been Drinking and Arose From His Bed to Start a Fire-His Son Slept Calmly Within Touch of Him.

Alcoholism, aided by the intense cold. claimed another victim yesterday morning n Frank P. Kearns, of 2003 Wyoming street. His lifeless body was discovere by his son at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in a chair within a few feet of where the latter lay on a bed. The coroner was notified, and had the remains removed to Wagner's undertaking establishment. The dead man lived with his son in little old shanty in the rear of 2003 Wylittle oid shanty in the rear of 2003 wyoming street. He was a widower, and the
only near relative he has was his son with
whom he lived. Saturday night he was
seen in a number of saloons in the vicinity
of his home, and was drinking rather
freely. He went home about 9:30 o'clock
under the influence of liquor. He slept in
the same bed with his son, and they both
retired about the same time. His son, retired about the same time. His son, Frank Kearns, Jr., says his father awakened him about 2 o'clock and complained of the cold. He said he was suffering, and that his hands and limbs were becoming numb. He arose from bed with the intention of

numb.

He arose from bed with the intention of starting a fire in the stove. The son says he heard his father moving about the room just before he went to sleep. When he awoke in the morning he discovered the lifeless body sitting upright in a chair in front of the stove. A doctor was summoned and he said life had been extinct for two or three hours. The body was rigid from the intense cold. His face, feet and hands were frozen stiff.

The deceased was 68 years old, and had been troubled with heart disease for a number of years.

The coroner says his death may have occurred soon after he arose from bed to start a fire, and that the intense cold stiffened the body afterwards. The deceased was a boiler repairer, and was employed in the shops of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road.

In some manner the story gained circulation in the neighborhood where Kearns lived that he had been drugged and robbed by two negro women. The old man is said to have spent considerable money in a number of saloons in the West bottoms Saturday night, but the police say there is no truth in the story that he was "doped" and then robbed. Lieutenant Ahern, of No. 3 police station, investigated the story that Kearns was releved of his money, and he says there is no truth in it. Dr. Langsdale or Dr. Lester, if they can be located to-day by means of a search warrant or any other process, will probably conduct a post-mortem examination to determine the cause of death.

ST. CLAIR'S BAD BREAK.

A Negro Steals a Diamond Stud and Sells It to a Friend of the Owner.

L. C. St. Clair, a negro who has been in the clutches of the police before, was arested yesterday morning by Sergeant Newell and locked up at police headquarters fo

ell and locked up at police headquarters for investigation. St. Clair is accused of stealing a diamond stud and \$8 in money from James H, White, a saloonkeeper engaged in business at 2918 Soutnwest boulevard. "Tug" White, as he is familiarly known, rooms over John Bellis' saloon, at 608 Walnut street.

St. Clair is accused of breaking into White's room and making away with the diamond and the money. The stone is worth \$125. Soon after he came into possession of it, St. Clair went to the bartender in Bellis' place and offered to sell the stone. The bartender recognized the stud as one owned by White, and he purchased it for a trifling sum. The police were then notified of the robbery and the negro was taken into custody by Sergeant Newell. A state warrant will be issued for him to-day.

Taylor.

Gus Watson, a negro laborer employed in the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis yards, was brutally assaulted yesterday norning by another negro named Walter Taylor. The latter has been loafing around a little shanty in the yards which the laborers in the employ of the railroad use in cold weather. Watson and Taylor were in the shanty when the former was told by the foreman to lock the door and not to by the foreman to lock the door and not to permit strangers to enter.

When told by Watson to get out, Taylor became angry and then assaulted him with an iron bar. He dealt him a half dozen blows over the head with the heavy piece of iron, and the scalp was laid open in two or three places to the length of four inches, but his skull was not fractured. Assistant Police Surgeon Manahan attended Watson and he was sent to his home in Rossedale. Taylor skipped out and has not been apprehended.

PULLEN'S PECULIAR PLIGHT.

He Is Found at the Foot of a Stairway With His Skull Frac-

tured. James Pullen, while intoxicated yesterday morning, was either assaulted and thrown down the stairway of the rooming house at 1319 West Ninth street, or lost his balance and plunged headlong to the bottom of the steps. After he had been attended by Assistant Police Surgeon Manahan and had sobered up sufficiently to talk, Pullen had sobered up sufficiently to talk, Pullen claimed he had been assaulted. He declined, however, to give the police the name of his assailant.

Pullen, who is a common laborer and a recent arrival, has a punctured wound on the left side of his head and another at the base of the skull. The skull has the appearance of having been fractured by a blow from a sharp instrument. The latter

Girls who have to stand on their feet most of the hard as any day-laborer yet they do not get what is rightly called exercise. Close, confin-ing, indoor occupation gives no exhiliration to the nervous system nor ractive circula-tion to the blood. It wears, tears and drags a woman's life away. The whole physical system grows sluggish and torpi under it.

under it.

No wonder so many sales
girls and factory girls and housewives suffer from indigestion and constipation and
bilious troubles. No wonder they are subject to the diseases of the delicate special
organism of their sex. The wonder is
rather that they can stand it as well as

they do.

But "a poor weak woman," as she is termed, will endure bravely and patiently agonies which a strong man would give way under. The fact is women are more patient than they ought to be under such

patient than they ought to be under such troubles.

Every woman ought to know that she may obtain the most eminent medical advice free of charge and in absolute confidence and privacy by writing to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. Occupying this position for thirty years he has had a wider practical experience in the treatment of women's diseases than any other physician in this experience in the treatment of women's diseases than any other physician in this country. His medicines are world-famous for their astonishing efficacy.

The most perfect remedy ever devised for weak and delicate women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. His "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only permanent digestive and nutrient tonic. The two medicines taken alternately, form the most perfect and successful course of treatment ever prescribed for female troubles complicated with a sluggish, overwrought,

complicated with a sluggish, overwrought, nervous, diseased constitution. In severe censtitution Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be occasionally taken with the others. They never gripe,

wound may prove serious. Dr. Manahan sent the injured man to the city hospital.

DRAFT WAS PROTESTED. rthur Chapman, a Cigar Dealer, Causes the Arrest of Van Law-

rence on Account of It. Van Lawrence, a stylishly dressed young man who formerly conducted a bicycle re-pair shop on Walnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, is locked up at police headquarters on a charge of passing a worthless draft for \$5 on Arthur Chapman, a cigar dealer at 12 East Twelfth street. Lawrence was arrested Saturday night by Detectives Hayde and Sparks, and a state warrant will be issued for him

a state warrant will be issued for min to-day.

The draft which Chapman claims to have cashed for Lawrence was drawn by the latter on a brother who lives in a small town in Kansas. It was returned pro-tested, and when Lawrence refused to make the amount good Chapman caused his ar-

STOLE TO KEEP FROMFREEZING Negro Washerwoman Appropriate

a Patron's Bedelothing and Acknowledges the Crime. Lizzie Dice, a negro washerwoman who lives in the rear of 911 Central street, was arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday morning Officers Crane and Murphy and locked up at police headquarters on a charge of peti

of 915 Central street, of stealing a lot of bed clothing and pillows from her home. The officers recovered the stolen property. The Dice woman offered as an excuse for the act that she did not have sufficient bed-ciothing to keep her from freezing to death during the cold weather, and that she took the bedciothing from Mrs. Turner with the intention of returning it in a few days. Charged With Stealing Diamonds. Charged With Stealing Diamonds.

Josie Minor, colored, was arrested yesterday by Detective F. D. Kirk, of the Home Detective agency, charged with being implicated with Ella Fletcher in the theft of a pair of diamond earrings from Mrs. Ed Pickering, who lives on Missouri avenue, between Charlotte and Campbell streets. The Fletcher woman was arrested Saturday and state warrants will be issued for both to-day. The Fletcher woman was formerly employed as a servant in the Pickering household.

TO HARBOR MISSOURI'S WATERS Proposition to Use Five Millions in Reservoirs at Hendquarters of

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- A new and distinct policy is being strongly advocated for giving to the arid states and territories which have no harbors or great navigable rivers their proportion of the expenditures under the river and harbor bill.

The senate committee on commerce has just heard arguments in favor of the construction of a comprehensive system of storage reservoirs in the arid West as a the established national policy of internal improvements, as urged by the na tional irrigation congress and recommended in a report of Colonel H. M. Chittenden, of the engineer corps, on reservoirs in Colo-

rado and Wyoming.
Senator Carter, of Montana, addressed the committee in behalf of his proposed amendment appropriating \$5,000,000 for the construction of a system of reservoirs in all the arid states and territories, this being the proportion of the entire river and har-bor appropriation which the Chittenden report suggests should be devoted to this purpose. The senator urged that such a policy would store at the head waters of natural reservoir sites, the very waters which now go down to do destruction on the rivers far below. Then the reserve session of it, St. Clair went to the bartender in Bellis' place and offered to sell
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RESENTED AN EJECTMENT.

Gus Watson Is Seriously Assaulted
With an Iron Bar by Walter

Taylor.

Taylor.

The purchased the rivers far below. Then the reserve
could be drawn from these reservoirs, when
needed in the dry season, for irrigation and
sucpation and so, besides preventing tremendous damage from erosion and overmendous on with those of the East, but would

and the agricultural productions of the Western lands would not come into competition with those of the East, but would be absorbed by the rapidly growing demands of the Asiatic trade for Western farm products. A new empire in the West could be created by giving to the country the wealth that would come from the beneficial use of these waters, which now go to waste in the flood seasons and cause only damage and destruction."

Benator Warren, of Wyoming, through whose efforts the Chittenden report was made, argued in favor of the project, stating that he had submitted an amendment to the river and harbor bill providing specially for the construction of reservoirs in Wyoming and Colorado, but that he earnestly advocated the adoption of the broad policy of the construction of a comprehensive system of reservoirs in all the arid states and territories, believing that it would be a sound national policy and result in enormous national benefits.

"Such a system," Senator Warren sald, "would not only thickly settle great areas of the West where now are nothing but stock ranges or deserts, but it would be vastly more. The great West is now adding untold millions from her mines to the national wealth each year, but there are great mineral deposits which as yet have not been profitably worked incident to the lack of transportation facilities and the high cost of living in many of the mining regions. Create dense agricultural population in these mining states." he said, "by making the waters available for irrigation and you would cheapen food and compel transportation facilities with the result that there would be an enormous increase in the output of the mines, which would be exchanged for supplies of manufactured articles from Eastern factories."

Mr. George H. Maxwell, of California, representing the National Irrigation congress, was also heard in advocacy of the policy. He urged that the broad question was whether the great region known as arid America, which would, if reclaimed, sustain a greater population than ther

remain a desert forever, or should be transformed into prosperous communities by conserving the flood waters for beneficial use.

Mr. Maxwell showed that the experience of irrigated countries has been that where the waters were taken out of the streams and carried through a system of irrigating canals, the soil after a period of years becomes saturated with water permanently, and a very large proportion of the water so used, finds its way back into the natural stream channels. The result of this condition would be that the enormous quantities of water stored in winter under the proposed policy would flow back into the streams after being used for irrigation and raise the water for navigation at the time most needed for that purpose. In other words, this storage of water would, in addition to furnishing irrigation, act as a river regulator, preventing floods in winter and low water in summer.

The great flood of 1831, on the Missouri, could have been controlled, Mr. Maxwell stated, as shown by the government reports, by a storage reservoir capacity fifty-six square miles in area and thirty-one feet deep. The Chittenden reservoirs provide for forty-seven square miles, thirty-one feet deep. The Chittenden reservoirs provide for forty-seven square miles, thirty-one feet deep. The Chittenden reservoirs provide for forty-seven square miles, thirty-one feet deep. The Chorado on the headquarters of the Arkansas river, would restore to Kansas the waters diverted by Colorado appropriators, over which interstate litigation is threatening, and storage on the Platte river would prevent the Nebraska irrigators on that stream from losing their supply from diversions in Colorado and Wyoming. Mr. Maxwell urged finally that this policy went to the root of a great evil and removed the cause of floods, while it saved the waters, first for irrigation and then for navigation.

Secretary Hay a Pedestrian. rom the Chicago Tribune.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Secretary Hay, who is one of the richest men in Washington, is the pedestrian of the McKinley administration, and, although he owns several handsome equipages, and the government furnishes one for his convenience, he rarely uses them, and always walks home from the state department. After he has laid down the cares of state, and before dinner, he indulges in a brisk constitutional of an hour's duration. His stride is rather long, and he walks with a dash and swing which furnish him excellent exercise. His carriage is decidedly English, and, while the new serretary is an American to the core, and does not aim to imitate the British, he undoubtedly contracted the pedestrian habit while in London. It is rather becoming, and many admiring and envious eyes follow the vigorous and talented diplomatist as he swings gracefully along the capital's fashionable thoroughtares.

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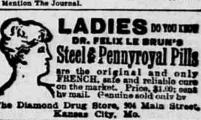
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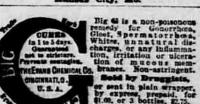
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